

minute to minute, on TV. It is not assured that will occur with a markup in committee, but we will have it, full time, every moment we speak.

Having said that, we will put together this budget as quickly as we can. We will try to share it with all the Members and eventually, as soon as we can, we will share it with the other side of the aisle. But essentially, they will have ample time in the 5 days we debate this, 50 hours. Do you know how long that is? We won't get out of here before Easter. We might meet through the night one of those nights and we will get out of here before Easter.

CLIFF TARO

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr President, a few weeks ago I went home to Ketchikan, AK. It was the first time since I became a U.S. Senator, 20 years ago, that my good friend Cliff Taro was not there to meet me. He was an exceptional man and embodied the true Alaskan pioneer spirit. Earlier this year, Cliff died. I truly miss him.

Cliff first came to Alaska in 1943, as a Sergeant in the U.S. Army Transport Corps. He was stationed at Excursion Inlet near Juneau. This was a sub port to supply the war in the Aleutians, and was where Cliff received first hand experience and an interest in stevedoring, his future occupation. After 4 years in the Army, where he advanced to the rank of captain, he went to work for Everett Stevedoring in 1946. He married his wife Nan on August 21, 1949 in Bellingham Washington and in 1952, Cliff, Nan and their two children, Jim and Debbie, moved to Ketchikan and started Southeast Stevedoring Corporation.

Cliff's accomplishments, interests and awards are abundant. He was a member of the Marine Section of the National Safety Council for more than 25 years, as well as serving on the Board of Governors of the National Maritime Safety Association. Cliff was a member of the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce for 40 years, served on its board of directors for seven years, and was both vice president and president of the Chamber. Additionally, he was a charter member of Alaska Nippon Kai, a Japanese trade arm of the Alaska Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Korean Business Council and co-founder and treasurer of Ketchikan's Save Our Community. Cliff represented Alaska on the Seattle Mayor's Maritime Advisory Committee and had been trustee and member of the Alaska Council on Economic Education.

Cliff was a member of Governor Keith Miller's Task Force to Washington, D.C. to successfully lobby for the Alaska Pipeline. He accepted an invitation by President Jimmy Carter and Governor Jay Hammond to participate in a seminar on Foreign Trade and Export Development. Cliff traveled, with me, and other members of the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce, Native leaders

and State of Alaska officials to England, Scotland, the Orkney Islands and Norway to survey and observe the effect of off shore drilling on their communities and how this might similarly affect Alaskan communities.

Cliff served as the Southeast Finance Chairman for my reelection to the U.S. Senate. He was a life member of the Pioneers of Alaska, member of the B.P.O. Elks, American Legion, Theta Chi Fraternity, National Association of Independent Businessmen, National Association of Stevedores and a 45-year member of the Rotary Club as well as a Paul Harris Fellow.

In 1985, Cliff was awarded the Outstanding Alaskan Award by the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce. In 1989 he was awarded an Honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities from the University of Alaska Southeast. In January 1992 he was elected to the Alaska Business Hall of Fame. He was the 2000 Ketchikan Chamber of Commerce Citizen of the Year, and Nancy and I were proud to be able to present him and Nan with this tribute.

Cliff was a supporter of little league and could often be found at the ball park or Ketchikan High games cheering on his grandchildren.

Cliff's death followed the earlier passing of his wife Nan. Survivors include their son Jim, and their daughter and son-in-law Debbie and Bob Berto. He is also survived by four grandchildren: Jennie, Ethan, Brian, and Anna.

Cliff was my friend. He will be missed by all Alaskans.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of Women's History Month. This time has been appropriately designated to reflect upon the important contributions and heroic sacrifices that women have made to our Nation and consider the challenges they continue to face. Throughout our history, women have been at the forefront of every important movement for a better and more just society, and they have been the foundation of our families.

In Maryland, we are proud to honor those women who have given so much to improve our lives. Their achievements illustrate their courage and tenacity in conquering overwhelming obstacles. They include Margaret Brent, who became America's first woman lawyer and landholder, and Harriet Tubman, who risked her own life to lead hundreds of slaves to freedom through the Underground Railroad. Dr. Helen Taussig, another great Marylander, developed the first successful medical procedure to save "blue babies" by repairing heart birth defects. Her efforts laid the groundwork for modern heart surgery. We are all indebted to Mary Elizabeth Garrett and Martha Carey Thomas who donated money to create Johns Hopkins Medical School on the condition that

women be admitted. And jazz music would not be complete without the unforgettable voice of jazz singer Billie Holiday who also hailed from Baltimore City. Their accomplishments and talent provide inspiration not only to Marylanders, but to people all over the globe.

A woman who illustrates the commitment of the women of Maryland is my good friend and colleague from Maryland, Senator BARBARA MIKULSKI. Senator MIKULSKI, who has served longer than any other woman currently in the Senate, played a key role in establishing this month. In 1981, she cosponsored a resolution establishing National Women's History Week, a predecessor to Women's History Month. Today, I wish to honor her dedication and service to the people of Maryland and this Nation.

While we recognize famous women, it is important that we acknowledge the contributions of others who daily touch our lives. It is our favorite teacher who gave us the confidence and knowledge to know that we were capable of success. It is the single mother or grandmother who toiled at a low-paying job for years to guarantee that the next generation in her family received better education and career opportunities. It is the professional women who volunteer the little spare time they have to read to children or speak to student groups, inspiring young people to aim for goals beyond what they may have otherwise imagined. And the stay-at-home mothers who devote enormous time to chauffeur their children and others from activity to activity, knowing that these many hobbies stimulate a child's interest and desire to learn. These modern day heroines, giving of their time, knowledge, and expertise must not be taken for granted.

Women have made great strides in overcoming historic adversity and bias but they still face many obstacles. Unequal pay, poverty, inadequate access to healthcare and violent crime are among the challenges that continue to disproportionately affect women. Working women earn 74 cents to every dollar earned by men. What is more troubling is that the more education a woman has, the wider the wage gap. According to a recent Census Bureau report, the average American woman loses approximately \$523,000 in wages and benefits over a lifetime because of wage inequality. Families with a female head of household have the highest poverty rate and comprise the majority of poor families.

Women continue to be under-represented in high-paying professions and lag significantly behind men in enrollment in science programs. Increasing the number of women in these fields begins with encouraging girls' interest and awareness in school.

As our population ages, we must also address the special challenges of older women. Women live an average of 6 years longer than men. Consequently,

their reduced pay is even more detrimental given their increased life expectancy as they are forced to live on less money for a longer period of time. In addition, more women over age 65 tend to live alone at a time when illness and accidents due to decreased mobility are more likely. For these women, it is imperative that we guarantee that Social Security and Medicare remain solvent for future generations.

I believe we should use this month as an opportunity to reflect not only on the achievements and challenges of American women, but to recognize those of women internationally. We know that a variety of ills hinder the potential of women in many parts of the world—labor practices that oppress women and girls, the rapid spread of HIV and AIDS, and limited or non-existent suffrage rights. We must broaden access to education, the political process, and reproductive health globally so that girls and women everywhere can maximize their options. To have a credible voice in the international arena, the United States must lead by example, showing that American women enjoy these rights fully.

While obstacles remain, women have achieved impressive progress. This good news includes a decline in the poverty rate for single women and an increase in those holding advanced degrees. Recent figures show women received approximately 45 percent of law and 42 percent of medical degrees awarded in this country. This is a dramatic improvement from a few decades ago and should continue as more and more women enter professional programs.

In my home State of Maryland, as in the Nation, women are a guiding force and a major presence in our national business sector. From 1987 to 1999, the number of women-owned firms in the United States grew by 103 percent. Women were responsible for 80 percent of the total enrollment growth at Maryland colleges and universities throughout the last two decades.

I am pleased to report that during my service in Congress, I have strongly supported efforts to address women's issues and correct gender discrimination and inequality. In the present session, I have cosponsored the Paycheck Fairness Act, which would provide more effective remedies to victims of wage discrimination on the basis of sex. Along with many of my colleagues, I have supported the Equity in Prescription Insurance and Contraceptive Coverage Act, which would prohibit health insurance plans from excluding or restricting benefits for FDA-approved prescription contraception if the plan covers other prescription drugs. In order to build a national repository of the contributions of women to our Nation's history, I cosponsored legislation to establish a National Museum of Women's History Advisory Committee. I am proud of these efforts and I will continue my commitment to bring fuller equality to all women.

Indeed, women have made great progress. I think it is appropriate to point out the accomplishments of women in history, but it is also important to educate present and future generations about gender discrimination so that we do not repeat past mistakes. We all look forward to a day when these conditions will be distant and unimaginable. We are closer to that day than we were yesterday, but we still have some distance to travel. I am confident that the women of America will lead this journey and continue to exemplify and advocate for those values and ideals which are at the heart of a decent, caring, and fair society.

NATIONAL SECURITY EDUCATION PROGRAM

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, the National Security Education Program has released an Analysis of Federal Language Needs. This analysis will appear later this year as part of its annual report to Congress. It confirms the need to support foreign language instruction at the elementary and secondary education level.

It also is compelling evidence that the Senate should pass S. 541, the Foreign Language Acquisition and Proficiency Improvement Act, which will provide assistance to schools for foreign language instruction. I ask unanimous consent that the March, 2001, National Security Education Program Analysis of Federal Language Needs, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL SECURITY EDUCATION PROGRAM (NSEP) ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL LANGUAGE NEEDS

INTRODUCTION

There is little debate that the era of globalization has brought increasingly diverse and complex challenges to U.S. national security. With these challenges comes a rapidly increasing need for a workforce with skills that address these needs, including professional expertise accompanied by the ability to communicate and understand the languages and cultures of key world regions: Russia and the former Soviet Union, China, the Arab world, Iran, Korea, Central Asia and key countries in Africa, Latin America and East Asia.

Some 80 federal agencies and offices involved in areas related to U.S. national security rely increasingly on human resources with high levels of language competency and international knowledge and experience. Finding these resources and, in particular, finding candidates for employment as professionals in the U.S. Government, has proven increasingly difficult, and many agencies now report shortfalls in hiring, deficits in readiness, and adverse impacts on operations. Some important documentation of these needs and shortfalls can be found in September 2000 testimony provided to the United States Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services, chaired by Senator Thad Cochran.

Since 1994, the National Security Education Program (NSEP) has funded outstanding U.S. students, both undergraduate

and graduate students, to study those languages and cultures critical to U.S. national security and under-represented in U.S. study. NSEP award recipients make an important contribution to future U.S. national security by working in the federal government or in higher education.

NSEP SURVEY

The National Security Education Program (NSEP), as per its legislative mandate, conducts a yearly survey to identify those world regions, languages, and fields of study critical to U.S. national security and under-represented in U.S. study. The findings are used to better understand the current and projected needs of the federal government by emphasizing those same countries, languages, and fields of study in the annual application guidelines for the NSEP Undergraduate Scholarships, Graduate Fellowships, and Grants to U.S. Institutions of Higher Education.

Using as a baseline the current annual list of world regions, languages, and fields of study emphasized by the program, (see Attachment A) NSEP asks a broad range of Federal agencies and organizations with responsibilities in the national security arena to consider the next five to ten years in recommending additions and/or deletions to the existing list. These changes are reflected in annual guidelines for applications, released each fall.

NSEP, in its 2000-2001 survey, broadened the scope of the survey by first, increasing the number and types of agencies and/or offices queried, and second, by identifying the role that professional competency in critical languages plays in the capacity of the federal agencies to execute their missions. This type of information is of critical importance as we attempt to refine and modify existing and potentially new programs to respond to the demands of the 21st century. Questionnaires were mailed to 91 federal agencies and/or offices that deal with international issues. Forty-eight respondents from 46 agencies/offices sent their feedback to NSEP. Attachment B provides a list of agencies who responded to the 2000-2001 survey.

The purpose of this report is to provide results from this analysis and to contribute to our understanding of the increasing need for language and international expertise in the federal sector.

SURVEY RESPONSES

The responses to the 2000-2001 survey confirm the significant need for language expertise in the federal sector. In addition, respondents indicate that when language expertise is either required, or an important asset to an organization's missions and functions, the language must be at the advanced level. The responses show that the demand for advanced language skills exists across the board. Agencies from all functional areas—political/military, social and economic—vouch that professional proficiency in languages are imperative to the function of their missions.

The chart at Attachment C provides some additional insight concerning languages identified by federal organizations and the advanced levels of expertise associated with these requirements. Eleven languages (French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Russian, Mandarin, Cantonese, Japanese, Korean, Urdu, and Arabic) were identified by at least four different federal organizations. An additional 19 languages were identified by at least two different federal organizations; 40 languages were identified by single organizations.

The following examples serve to provide some additional insights into federal needs:

The National Cryptologic School of the NSA stated that "language skills tied to any